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To the INHABITANTS of *Massachusetts-Bay.*

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

WITH great Satisfaction we bear publick Testimony of your Disposition to serve the glorious Cause in which America is now engaged, evidenced by your Readiness to supply, on the Credit of the Colony, many necessary Articles for the Use of the Army, and in various other Ways, by which you have given convincing Proofs that you are heartily disposed to maintain the publick Liberty.

The Cause, we have not the least Doubt, if you continue to exert yourselves in Conjunction with our Sister Colonies, will finally prevail.

This Congress have opened a Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Pounds, lawful Money, for which the Receiver-General is directed to issue Notes on Interest, at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, payable in June 1777; and as it is of the utmost Importance that the Money be immediately obtained, that the public Credit may not suffer, we most earnestly recommend to such of you as have Cash in your Hands, which you can spare from the necessary Supplies of your Families, that you would lend the same to the Colony; by which you will put it in our Power to carry into Effect the Measures undertaken for the Salvation of the Country.

That the Army should be well supplied with every Article necessary for the most effectual military Operations, you must all be sensible; and that if we should fail herein it may prove ruinous and destructive to the Community, whose Safety, under God, depends upon their vigorous Exertions.

As you have already, in many Instances, nobly exerted yourselves, this Congress have not the smallest Doubt but that you will, with great Chearfulness, crown all by furnishing as much Cash as will be necessary for the good Purposes aforementioned, especially when it is considered that there are now no Ways of improving Money in Trade, and that there is the greatest Probability the other Colonies will give a ready Currency to the Notes, which will render them in one Respect, at least, on better Footing than any Notes heretofore issued by this Colony.

If you should furnish the Money that is now needed, you will perform a meritorious Service for your Country, and prove yourselves sincerely attached to its Interests; but if an undue Caution should prevent your doing this essential Service to the Colony, the total Loss, both of your Liberties and that very Property which you, by retaining it, effect to save, may be the unhappy Consequence; it being past all Controversy that the Destruction of Individuals must be involved in that of the Publick.

JOSEPH WARREN, President P. T.

Attest. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'ry P. T.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 22, 1775.

THIS day there was a remarkable full attendance of the members. At half after three o'clock, Mr. Burke, pursuant to the notice he had given on Monday, opened his grand conciliatory plan between Great-Britain and the Colonies. It took in great part of that proposed by Lord Chatham, by way of bill, to the other house, with several additions and amendments of his own. It consisted of nine different resolutions. The two first declared the great constitutional rights of both countries, the three next went to the repeal of the several acts of parliament, directly imposing, or tending to impose Taxes on America; and the three concluding ones, after having provided the means and manner of raising a revenue on certain occasions by the Americans themselves, that the aids thus to be given and granted shall be brought into the public coffers by way of royal requisition. The first six propositions were allowed by a majority of even those who voted against them to be downright truisms in politics. The first, that on which question was put, was, "That North-America, containing fourteen different provinces and distinct governments, and containing two millions of people, is not represented in the British parliament." The second and third relate to the constitution of a kind of States-General, or meeting [illegible] of a number of delegates or representatives, by which the united interests, and their public relation and conduct towards Great-Britain should be regulated: The other six are relative to the repeal of the revenue laws, and the mode of granting and applying money obtained by the King's personal requisition, without the interposition of parliament, except respecting its expenditure. Mr. Burke was on his legs until almost half after six, wanting but a few minutes of three hours. It was confessed on all hands, that it was the most finished piece of oratory ever delivered in a British senate. At eleven o'clock the previous question being put early in the debate for the order of the day, by Mr. Jenkinson, and seconded by Lord Clare, the House divided, ayes 78, noes 270. The principal speakers were Mr. Burke, Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Clare, Mr. Powys, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. A. Poulet, Mr. Tuffnal, Mr. Lister, Mr. Sawbridge, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Fox, Lord Frederick Campbell, Mr. Hotham, and Mr. Field.

Motion made and proposed, "That the colonies and plantations in North-America, consisting of fourteen separate governments, and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and sending knights, citizens, and burgesses to represent them in parliament;" which passed in the negative by the majority above-mentioned.

2d. "That the said colonies, &c. have been liable to, and bounden by several subsidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, though said colonies and plantations have not their knights, &c. in said parliament of their own election, to represent the condition of their country, by lack whereof they have been often grieved by said subsidies, given and granted and assented to in the said court, in manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietness, rest, and peace of the subjects inhabiting within the same." (1) Amendments proposed, to leave out from the word country to the end of the resolution. Question put, that the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question; it passed in the negative without a division. Then the main question so amended being put, it likewise passed in the negative.

Previous question being put 3d. "That each of said colonies, &c. hath within itself a body chosen in part, or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders, or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the General Assembly, or General Court, with powers legally to raise, levy, and assess, according to the usage of such colonies, duties and taxes, towards defraying all public services." It passed in the negative. (2)

Question put 4th. "That the said General Assemblies, General Courts, or other bodies legally qualified as aforesaid, have at sundry times freely granted several large subsidies, and public aids, for his Majesty's service, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letters from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state; and that their right to grant the same, and their chearfulness and sufficiency in the said grants, have been at sundry times acknowledged by parliament." It passed in the negative. See Pitt's speech pa. 403, Vol. I

Question put 5th. "That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the said supplies and aids by those General Assemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the same colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public service, than the mode of giving and granting aids and subsidies in parliament, to be raised and paid in the said colonies." Passed in the negative. (3)

Question put 6th. "That the several acts passed in the 7th and 14th years of his present Majesty's reign, relating to America, be repealed, and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of treasons, &c. Passed in the negative. (3)

Question put 8th. "That from the time when the General Assembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North America, shall have appointed by act of assembly duly confirmed, a settled salary to the offices of chief justices and judges of the Superior Court, it may be proper that the said chief justices, &c. of the Superior Courts of such colony, shall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour, and shall not be removed therefrom, but when the said removal shall be adjudged by his Majesty, in council, upon a hearing, on complaint from the General Assembly; or on a complaint from the Governor, or the Council, or the House of Representatives severally, of the colony in which said chief justice, &c. have exercised the said office." It passed in the negative. (2)

Question put 9th. "That it is proper to regulate the courts of Admiralty, or vice admiralty authorized by the 15th chapter of 4th George III. in such a manner as to make the same more commodious to those who sue or are sued in said courts." It passed in the negative. (3) See, Indexes, under admiralty, vice

The house rose at twelve o'clock, and adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

This day the House was well attended. At three o'clock, Mr. Rice was sent with a message to the House of Lords, desiring an immediate conference with their Lordships in the painted chamber. The managers names were then called over, and having gone to the conference, and being returned, Lord North reported that they had left the bill with their Lordships for restraining the trade and prohibiting the Fishery of Massachusetts-Bay, &c. on the Banks of Newfoundland, together with the reasons for the Commons having disagreed to some of the amendments made to said bill by their Lordships.

In about half an hour, a Message was received from the House of Lords, acquainting the House that their Lordships do not insist on the amendments made by them to said Bill, and which had been disagreed to by this House.

At half after four, Mr. Hartly rose and explained, after reciting them, the intended objects and extent of his four motions, all directed to procuring from America aids as heretofore, by royal requisition. He contrasted in a very forcible manner the very happy state of both countries, and the mutual harmony which subsisted between them, when that was the mode adhered to, with the spirit of mutual distress, jealousy, oppression, injustice and disobedience, they both now seem to be actuated by, and the unreasonable claims they have since alternately set up. He observed, that one great argument used by the gentlemen who were inclined to coercive measures was, that the present were not directed so much to the raising a revenue in that country, if at all, but to prevent America from shaking off all dependance on Great-Britain. Now, says he, if the propositions I mean to submit to the house should meet with its approbation, it will at once clear up that matter. The Americans say they want to be put on the same footing they stood in 1763 previous to the laying on of the stamp duties, a great majority in this house think, or pretend to think, that the worst designs are couched under this claim, those of a free trade, and in the end a total independency on the mother-country; now, our agreeing to the present proposed resolutions, will directly lead to developе their real intentions. If they should be sincere in their professions, they will acquiesce, and peace and harmony will be instantly restored; if they should refuse, it would enable us to discover them in their native colours; and I believe there is not a man in the nation, within or without doors, whatever different sentiments they may entertain on other matters, who would not unite in endeavouring to oblige them, by some one mode or other, to contribute towards the general support of the common weal. On the other hand, it will be evident that if the present propositions are overruled, whatever Charges of insincerity may be made against America, it will no longer remain doubtful for a minute, to whom latent designs may be with justice imputed.

He was seconded by Sir Cecil Wray, and answered by Lord North, who declined giving any

(7) see petition to the king, pa. 656 & index, under Congress Continental. & See pa. 728. & See bill, pa. 734 & the grand rights of the act, viz. magna Charta pa. 799, 1050. relative to right page 816, bill of rights pa. 1053 Vol. 2. & see our Charter, pa. 1077 Vol. 2. & see Tea Act, pa. 735 Vol. 1 — on molasses see pa. 9 Vol. 2. & See index, under Congress Continental (1) see Stamp Act, page 53, Vol. 1 & Index, under Stamp, pp. Vol. 1. (2) See our Charter, pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (3) See the Acts, page 703, Tea Act, pa. 735 Vol. 1 — on molasses pa. 9 Vol. 2. (4) see Index, under Judges

See under Army, & & See index, under Towns, Counties, Representatives, Assembly, Congress Continental, & Provincial, rising of the Counties, &c. & Right pa. 723 || See list of Grievances pa. 971. & see index Congress Provin (5) see pa. 728 (6)

(2) See the Plan page 714.

specific or direct answer, to the conclusion drawn by Mr. Hartley. A well supported debate now ensued, in which the same ground a thousand times before traversed, was gone over. Mr. Lyttleton contended, it would be a total relinquishment of the parliamentary supremacy, which was the great point in contest between the parties; others insisted that it would be only giving America time to prepare herself, in order to make head more formidably against us; and in the mean time to trust to the chapter of accidents, such as a rupture with some foreign power, so thereby establish her pretensions on our necessities.

(3) See Hist. Proclamation, page 642.

The question was put on the first proposition at half after seven o'clock, which passed in the negative without a division, and all others of course shared the same fate.—They were as follow:

(4) See Index under Commons

Question put 1st. "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders, that letters of requisition be written to the several provinces of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America, desiring them to make provision for the purposes of defending, protecting, and securing the said colonies and plantations; and that his Majesty will be pleased to order all such addresses as he shall receive in answer to the aforesaid requisition, to be laid before this House."—It passed in the negative.

(5) See Index under Commons

(6) See English Chancellors page 632, 2d. Vol. page 540.

Question put 2d. "That leave be given to bring in a bill, to suspend for three years the execution of an act passed last session, for discontinuing the landing and shipping of goods and merchandise, at the town, and within the harbour of Boston."—It passed in the negative.

(7) See Magna Charta page 778 1050.

Question put 3d. "That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend for two years the execution of an act passed last session for the impartial administration of justice within the province of Massachusetts-Bay in North-America."—It passed in the negative.

Question put 4th. "That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend for three years, the execution of an act passed last session, for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America." It passed in the negative,

(8) See petition of right pa. 816. Bill of rights page 1053, Vol. 2. (8) See petition pa. 656

Committee on the several petitions from the merchants, traders, &c. concerned in the American commerce, deferred until Monday next.

SEASONABLE OBSERVATIONS.

THE disunited, divided state of the cabinet, predicts a change of administration not to be very far distant. The Duke of Grafton, on Thursday evening in debate, pledged himself to the public, that he would early in the next session, or to use the phrase he so often repeated, in the year 1767, bring in a bill which should contain the most absolute Relinquishment of the pretended right to tax the colonies. Lord Gower on the other hand, in a former debate, repeatedly avowed his willingness to face the block, and stake his life on a contrary doctrine. The whole tribe of Bedford unite with him on this ground. Lord Mansfield has declared in the same place, his readiness to sacrifice a life nearly drawing to a close, in the same cause. Lord Suffolk again recognized similar sentiments in almost the same words. Lord Bute, by whom it is thought this taxing system is secretly supported and abetted, and who on Thursday entrusted his proxy as a content to his well-beloved Earl as Denbigh, keeps, it is well known, all his tools in the house of spies on the minister, to watch and thwart him whenever he shews the least disposition to lenient measures. To this quarter we owe the suppression of the conciliatory plan. As the Bute corps, to a man, refused to co-operate with the minister, if he offered to persist. Lord Hillsborough the well known substitute of the former acts as an adjutant, to discipline the cabinet troops; and while he is exercising them, is known to be putting into execution the orders of the commander in chief. He converses with great personage; and as a prerogative minister dares to utter sentiments, which it is a pity there is not another Sir Henry Vane to comment on, and report. What this nobleman's closet language is may be easily conceived, from his expressions on the celebrated 5th of March, when he ventured to assert, that the Americans were tyrants over slaves; that their love of freedom was but a pretence to with hold the payment of taxes; that their great object was a free trade; and that they deserved no better treatment themselves than the unhappy negroes and white servants on whom they exercised almost every cruelty that was possible to enter into the minds of the most oppressive and unrelenting. Lord Dartmouth thinks as Lord North thinks: He is honest, simple, and credulous, has no opinion of his own, and has a good heart: He thinks well, but acts ill; and what the celebrated Dr. Clarke said of our Monarchs may be justly applied to him; a certain man high in office was extolling his moral qualities; "I confess all you say," replied the Doctor, "to be true, but I know not how it happens, those people "who are said to think right generally act wrong; such a frame "of mind therefore is what I would not wish to have imputed to "any friend of mine." Lord North has as many various opinions as there are points in the compass; but the needle, however much it may vibrate, still rests at the true point, his own interest. His Lordship is ready to resign, but would be much better pleased to retain his place: Transplate his brother to Lambeth, give his son a tellership, his lady a round pension, and himself 200 cool. more; and he cares not a fig for that the several payments dependent on such an arrangement were properly secured, if the seat of empire were the next day transferred to Boston, Salem, Marblehead, or Springfield; keep him but in place, and you will be sure to find him in good humour. Such are the heterogeneous particles of which our present administration is composed; what may be the happy fruits of the deliberations and counsels of such men, time only can discover.

(9) See our consent to regulation of trade page 591, Vol. 3, 8vo page 667, 685, 1228.

(10) See page 557.

(11) See the act page 559.

(12) See Indexes, under Petition

(13) See restraining act pa. 721.

(14) See index, under Army American &c.

The sloop last arrived at Boston, Capt. Chads in the Cerberus Frigate from England, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

THE HAGUE, (Holland) March 20.

THEIR high Mightinesses the States General have this day issued the following Proclamation:

Be it known, that we, for particular reasons us thereunto moving, have thought fit absolutely to prohibit, and we hereby absolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gun-powder, guns and shot, by ships belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, provisionally for the term of 6 months, upon pain not only of confiscation of the arms and ammunition which shall be found there on board, but also of a fine of 1000 guilders over and above, at the charge of the commander, whose ship shall be answerable and liable to execution for the same. (3)

LONDON.

April 4. The transports for Boston are ordered NOT to be crowded so full of men as usual, that the officers may have room for as much *Baggage* (goods) as they please. There is 40,000l. worth of merchandize going to America in the above Transports. (4)

News, it is said, was on Saturday night received from Gibralter, which has thrown the ministry into the greatest confusion, and from what could be gathered from it, it is expected the fleet intended to distress the Americans, must go to relieve that place from the combined force of the Spaniards and Algerines. (5)

April 5. The advisers of several late unconstitutional bills are said to appear much alarmed, since the last advices from America, and seem extremely anxious to give into the disposition of the people.

Capt. Drummond, of the artillery, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Clinton, on the American expedition. (6)

April 8. The troops going from Ireland are part destined for Boston; the remainder for New-York. (7)

By letters arrived on Wednesday from Cadiz, we are informed, that a ship laden with Ammunition, going to America, was stopped there by order of the British Consul. (8)

A remonstrance actually arrived last week from the Court of Versailles, on the subject of the British armaments now in America. (9)

LONDON, April 11.

YESTERDAY at one o'clock the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Lewes, Hayley, Newnham, the City Remembrancer, Town-Clerk, and Mr. Silvester, a city Counsel, who officiated for the Recorder (he being indisposed) and the two Sheriffs, with about 36 Common-Councilmen and Liverymen, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the following Address, Remonstrance and Petition.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled.

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the Throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing, to the oppression of our fellow-subjects in America. These measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial PEOPLE.

A deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce, the ruin of manufactures, the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences than at the purpose of those measures. Not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism dignity, they plainly perceive that the real Purpose is to establish arbitrary power over all America.

Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire founded on the common rights of mankind. They cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it an essential, unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great, leading principle they most ardently wish to see their fellow-subjects in America secured in what their humble petition to your Majesty prays to possess, liberty, and safety. Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always chearfully acquiesced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in justice to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensate this nation for the expence incurred, to which they also contribute in men and money for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness and resolution to defend themselves. To require more of them would for this reason derogate from the justice and magnanimity, which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is therefore with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their assemblies wrested from them, the trial by jury abolished, and the odious powers of excise extended to all cases of revenue. The sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant in the customs; the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treason or felony here, where the distance making it impossible for the most guiltless to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance. Soldiers and others in America have been instigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for such murder. The capital of New England has been punished with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard, involving the innocent and the suspected in one common and inhuman calamity. Chartered rights have been taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against tyranny of their rulers; the habeas corpus act, and trial by jury have been suppressed, and French despotic government, with the Roman Catholic religion, have been established by law over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redress of these grievances from all your Majesty's American subjects have been fruitless.

To fill up the measure of these oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them. (4)

Super-added to this, measures are now planned upon the most merciless policy, of starving our fellow-subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary government. (13)

These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and compelled them to have recourse to that resistance, which is justified by the great principles of the constitution. (7) Actuated by which at the glorious period of the revolution our ancestors transferred the imperial crown of these realms from the popish and tyrannic race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and protestant house of Brunswick.

Your petitioners are persuaded that these measures originate in the secret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majesty's title, and the liberties of your people: That your Majesty's ministers carry them into execution by the same fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace, and violate the constitution of this country. (6) Thus they poison the fountain of public security, and render that body which should be the guardian of liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

Your petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty, do dismiss immediately, and for ever from your councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of these grievances which alarm and afflict your whole people. So shall peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne.

His MAJESTY's Answer.

It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies in North-America. Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great-Britain and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdoms.

There is a report that Colonel Mercer, an American officer of great reputation acquired in the last war, and now in America, has accepted a principal command in the American army raised to defend the rights of that country. (14)

On Thursday last died, at his house in Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. William Lord Boston.

April 18. In consequence of some advices received last week from Admiral Mann, three ships of the line are ordered to sail immediately to join the squadron in the Mediterranean.

The plan of military operations projected against the Americans is said to be this:—General Gage is to continue chief in command at the head quarters are to be at Boston; detached parties of 2000 men each, commanded respectively by Clinton, Howe and Burgoyne are to be sent to South-Carolina, Virginia, and such of the provinces as are deemed the most refractory. This plan is founded on the principle that two thousand brave regulars will beat twenty thousand cowardly irregulars. (4)

Upwards of forty ships have already sailed from Waterford for Newfoundland.

It is now talked that the parliament is to meet early in October to fix the sums to be paid by the respective provinces into the hands of a paymaster general of the troops, whose residence is to be at New-York. The amount at present asked is said to be only the annual expences extraordinary, which this nation has been put to in protecting the American conquests in the late war. There is another fund, they say, to be established, for paying the interest of a large sum to be raised to build forts in certain places. The interest of this new fund is to be seven and a half per cent. payable at New-York half-yearly, to an agent, who is to be impowered to draw upon the treasury here in case the extra sums for the government of America, over and above the money to be raised there, should amount to so much. This new mode of funding upon American credit, it is thought, will meet with the approbation of the landed interest.

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, May 5.

Late on Wednesday night, Col. Carter Braxton, arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Esq; on their march for this city, from the county of Hanover, New-Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well assured is the general alarm spread over the country, by the removal of the gunpowder (6) from the public magazine, and to secure the treasury from a like catastrophe; and also to seize upon the person of his Majesty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was restored, or a sum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned with the honourable Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 320l. sterling; and at the same time the inhabitants of this city engaging themselves to guard the publick treasury, the gentlemen dispersed yesterday afternoon, and are returning to their respective homes, perfectly satisfied with the success of their expedition.—They had proceeded as far as Doncastles, about 15 miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance. (15)

As soon as his Excellency the Governor received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he dispatched a messenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York-town, and by two o'clock yesterday morning a detachment of 40 sailors and marines belonging to that ship, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the palace; they did not march through the main-street, but were led through the governor's park. (15)

The town of York, we are well informed, was threatened with a cannonade from his Majesty's ship the Fowey, by her commander, if the inhabitants presumed to molest the troops in their landing or on their march to this city. They are now at the palace, how long they will stay is uncertain. (15)

Upwards of 100 of the citizens last night guarded the publick treasury, and patrolled the streets. (15)

This morning a warrant was issued to search certain houses, for arms, suspected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a considerable number being missing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any. (15)

SALEM, May 30th. 1775.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers did some Time since sign an *Address* to Governor Hutchinson, which though promoted by the best Intentions has nevertheless given great Offence to our Country; We do now declare that we were so far from signing by that Action, to shew our Acquiescence in those Acts of Parliament so universally & justly odious to all America, that on the contrary we hoped we ought in that Way contribute to their Repeal, though now to our Sorrow we find ourselves mistaken. And we do now further declare that we never intended the Offence which this Address has occasioned, that if we had foreseen such an Event we should never have signed it; as it always has been and now is our Wish to live in Harmony with our Neighbours, and our serious Determination to promote to the utmost of our Power the Liberty, the Welfare and Happiness of our Country, which is inseparably connected with our own.

John Nutting,	*Eben'r Putnam,*	*Thomas Barnard,*
N. Goodale,	*Francis Cabot,*	*Nath. Dabney.*
E. A. Holyoke,	*N. Sparhawk,*	*William Pickman*
Wm. Pynchon,	*Andrew Dalgleish,*	*C. Gayton Pickman*

In Committee of Safety, SALEM, 30th May, 1775.

THE Declaration, of which the above is a Copy, being presented and read, it was voted unanimously that the same is satisfactory, and that the said Gentlemen ought to be received and treated as real Friends to this Country.

By Order of the Committee,
RICHARD DERBY, jun. Chairman.

To the Committee of Safety.

Gentlemen,

A Suspicion of being inimical to those with whom we are connected in Society, and whom we esteem and love, cannot but give severe Pain to a generous Mind.

Unhappily I have been viewed by my Countrymen in a light so disagreeable. The *Address* which I signed to Governor Hutchinson upon his leaving this Province, I signed with no Party View, with no Design whatever of injuring that Country with the Prosperity of which my dearest human Interests are closely connected, but with strong Hopes of promoting the lasting Peace and Welfare of my native Land. But I own my fond Expectations are therefrom, have been disappointed. The Cause of America I rest upon capable of full Defence by the Voice of Justice and the British Constitution, and shall be ever ready to support it in that Way which the united Wisdom of the Continent shall dictate.

Such are my Sentiments, and upon the Strength of them I now request of my Countrymen to throw the Veil of Charity and forgiveness over any incautious Action of mine which may have them to think unfavourably of me, and to grant me a Place in their Esteem, which I shall ever think myself happy in deserving.

Salem, May 25, 1775. THOMAS BARNARD, jun.

In Committee of Safety, Salem, *May* 25, 1775.

RESOLVED unanimously, That the foregoing Declaration of the Rev'd *Thomas Barnard,* jun. now laid before the Committee, is fully satisfactory, and we hope will remove any Impressions that may have been made on the Minds of the good People of this Province in Consequence of his addressing Governor Hutchinson, and cause them to look upon him as a Friend to his Country.

RICHARD DERBY, jun. Chairman.

A Quantity of West-India RUM, to be sold cheap for Cash, by
JAMES HASTIE, of Salem.

(15) See Index for Virginia

(9) See declaratory act pa. 524. (5) See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (4) See index, under Towns, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, Resolves, raising of the Country, &c. and Battle pa. 723. (13) See Restraining Act pa. 499. (7) See Test Act pa. 509. (3) See Act pa. 532. (11) See Test Act pa. 785. Vol. 1. (6) See Act pa. 9 Vol. 2.

LONDON.

CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, March 21, 1775.

THE Treasurer reported that he had received the following Letter, inclosing a Bank Note of Twenty-Pounds:

"*Gloucester, March* 13, 1775.

"For the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

"The inclosed twenty pounds is sent to you gentlemen, to be applied towards the assistance of our loyal fellow subjects in America, and against the corrupt traitors in power at home."

A member of the society, at the same time, paid in two subscriptions, one of ten pounds, and one of a guinea, which he had directed to convey to the society, towards the assistance of the Americans.

Resolved, That the treasurer do pay to-morrow to Dr. Franklin, or to his order, the farther sum of one hundred pounds, to be transmitted by Dr. Franklin towards the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston. That the above letter be published.

The next meeting of this society will be on Tuesday the 18th of April.

RICHARD OLIVER, Treasurer.

To the AMERICANS.

WE are now called by the providence of God to fight for those precious Liberties which were handed down to us by our heroic and venerable Ancestors. Our present Circumstances are unhappy; but our Prospect is great and glorious---God hath in a signal Manner *favoured our righteous Cause*, covered our Heads in the Day of Battle, miraculously given us the Victory over our Enemies and *shewn us his Salvation*. So very remarkably hath Heaven appeared on our Side, that I hope our murderous Enemies will no longer dare to oppose what God approves.---We greatly lament that we are driven by Tyranny to shed human Blood; it would give us infinitely greater Pleasure to make our Enemies free and happy than to triumph in Victory; as a Testimony of this Disposition, we have given Freedom to the Soldiers who were well inclined, that we have taken in the late Engagement. And it is our ardent Wish and Prayer to Almighty GOD, that these Colonies may be enabled to give Freedom and Happiness to our oppressed Land and Nation, without Injury to any Person, and the once happy Union between Britons and Americans be restored, and both forever live together as Brethren. An AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Last Monday the Provincial Congress met here and chose Peter V. B. Livingston, Esq; for their President, Volker P. Douw, Esq; Vice President, John M'Kisson, Esq; and Mr. Robert Benson, for their Secretaries.

Yesterday Dr. Myles Cooper, President of the College of this city, sailed for Bristol, in the Exeter, having remained for near two weeks before, on board the King Fisher, commanded by Capt. Montague, where he thought fit to shelter himself from the resentment of a people who consider him as the writer of several pieces highly injurious to the liberties of America.---The Rev. Dr. Chandler, and the Rev. Mr. Cook go passengers with him.

The Provincial Congress for the colony of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, May the 24th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That this Congress will, before they rise, provide the best ways and means in their power, as representatives of the people, for the discharge of such money as is now lent, or shall be subscribed, or otherwise advanced, or supplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are or shall be incurred in the present exigences of the colony, or that shall hereafter be expended or incurred by recommendation of the Continental or this Provincial Congress.

Ordered, That the preceeding resolution be published in the public news-papers. A true copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

HARTFORD, May 29.

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, dated May 23, 1775.

"I shall endeavour to give you a very concise journal of matters here, since the 12th instant.

"*May* 11. We set sail from Skeensborough, in a Schooner belonging to Major Skeene, which we christened *Liberty*.

"*Sunday*, 13. Arrived at Ticonderoga, from whence after some preparations, we set sail for Crown-Point.

"*Monday*, 14. Contrary winds retarded our voyage, and the day drew to a close when we anchored at Crown-Point.

"*Tuesday*, 15. Contrary winds. Col. Arnold with thirty men took the boat, and proceeded on for St. John's, leaving to Capt. Sloan the command of the vessel with the sailors; and to me the command of the soldiers on board: About 12 o'clock, while beating down, we espied a boat, seat out our Coxswain to bring her in, it proved to be the French post from Montreal, with Ensign Monland on board, we examined the Mail, and among other things, found an exact list of all the regular troops in the northern department, amounting to upwards of seven hundred.

"*Wednesday*, 16. A fair gale, we overtook Col. Arnold in the boat, took him on board, and at night arrived within thirty miles of St. John's, when the wind fell, and the vessel was becalmed.---We immediately armed our two boats, manned them with thirty-five men, and determined by dint of rowing to fetch St. John's, and take the place and the King's sloop by surprize at break of day.

"*Thursday*. After rowing hard all night, we arrived within half a mile of the place at sunrise, sent a man to bring us information, and in a small creek, infested with numberless swarms of gnats and muskitoes, waited with impatience for his return.

"The man returning, informed us they were unapprized of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown-point. We directly pushed for shore, and landed at about forty rods distance from the barracks; the men had their arms, but upon our briskly marching up in their faces, they retired within the barracks, left their arms, and resigned themselves into our hands.

"We took fourteen prisoners, fourteen stands of arms, and some small flores. We also took the King's sloop, two fine brass field pieces, & four boats. We destroyed five boats more lest they should be made use of against us. Just at the completion of our business, a fine gale arose from the north! we directly hoisted sail, and returned in triumph. About six miles from St. John's we met Col. Allen with four boats, and ninety men, who determined to proceed and maintain the ground. This scheme Col. Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with plenty of men and every necessary for war: Nevertheless, Col. Allen proceeded, and encamped on the opposite side of the lake (or river as it is there called) the next morning he was attacked by two hundred regulars, and obliged to decamp and retreat.

"*Friday*, 18. Returned again to Crown-Point, from thence to Ticonderago.

"*Saturday*, 19. Encamped at Ticonderago. Since that time, nothing material has happened. It is Col. Arnold's present design, that the sloop Enterprize (as she is called) and the schooner Liberty shall cruize on the lake, and defend our frontiers, till men, provisions and ammunition are furnished to carry on the war."

PORTSMOUTH, May 19.

Last Tuesday evening a barge belonging to the man of war lying here, rowing up and down the river to make discoveries with two small officers and six seamen, the tars not liking the employ, tied their commanders, then run the boat ashore, and were so unpolite as to wish the prisoners good night, and came off. The officers soon got loose and rowed themselves back to the ship.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to this Congress, by some of the Officers of the Army, that some effectual Method may be taken for the speedy Return of absconding Soldiers, or such as shall tarry beyond the Time limited by Furlow:

Therefore RESOLVED, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the Committees of Correspondence in the several Towns and Districts in this Colony, or to the Selectmen, where no such Committees are appointed, that they take effectual Care that such absconding or delinquent Soldiers be immediately sent back to their respective Regiments. A true Extract from the Minutes.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Sec'y. P. T.

CAMBRIDGE, June 1.

We are well informed, that a few Days after the Battle of Lexington, the Regular Troops stole away all the Cattle, Sheep, Hay, &c. from Governor's Island and Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbour.

On the 27th ult. as a Party of the Massachusetts Forces, together with a Party of the New-Hampshire Forces, in all about 600, were attempting to bring off the Stock upon Hog-Island, and about 30 Men upon Noddle's-Island were doing the same, about a hundred Regulars landed upon the last mentioned Island, and pursued our Men till they had got safely back to Hog-Island: then the Regulars began to fire very briskly by Platoons upon our Men.--- In the mean Time, an armed Schooner, with a Number of Barges, came up to Hog-Island to prevent our People's leaving said Island, which she could not effect; after that, several Barges were towing her back to her Station, as there was little Wind, and flood Tide: Our People put in a heavy Fire of small Arms upon the Barges; and two 3-Pounders coming up to our Assistance, began to play upon them, and soon obliged the Barges to quit her, and to carry off her Crew: After which our People set Fire to her, although the Barges exerted themselves very vigorously to prevent it. She was burnt upon the Ways of Winisimet Ferry. (7)

We have not lost a single Life, although the Engagement was very warm from the armed Schooner (which mounted four 6-Pounders and 12 Swivels) from an armed Sloop that lay within Reach of Small Arms, from one or two 12 Pounders upon Noddle's-Island, and from the Barges, which were all fixed with Swivels.

Hog-Island was stript of its Stock, and some was taken from Noddle's Island.

Two or three Persons only of our Men were wounded, but not mortally. (7) How many of the Enemy were killed and wounded we cannot ascertain. (9)

We have got into our Hands all in the Schooner that was not destroyed by the Fire.

We have to inform our Friends that since the above Attempt to remove the live Stock from the Islands, it has been actually done: Five or six hundred Sheep and Lambs, upwards of 20 Head of Cattle, and a Number of Horses, have been removed to the main Land.

Perhaps History cannot furnish us with a more miraculous Interposition of divine Providence:---Although our Enemies kept a warm Fire, both from their Cannon and Small Arms, yet we have but three Men wounded, two of which received their Wounds from our Men: none of them supposed to be mortal.——By Way of Caution, we would inform the Public, that one of the Captains that was killed in the late Engagement at Concord, was killed by his own Countrymen. This was the unhappy Consequence of firing at too great a Distance.

We still beg the most earnest and constant Prayers of our pious Friends, that our Heads may always be covered in the Day of Battle. *The Lord is a Man of War; let Salvation be ascribed to the Lord.*

Our Enemies in Boston, we are informed, are very confident of having made a great Slaughter in the above Engagement. They report various Accounts of the Number of our Men whom they killed and wounded; some of them are so *moderate* as to mention *only* 2 or 300; others of them make our Loss amount to about 600. (9)

We are informed, that in the Cerberus Frigate, Capt. Chads, who arrived at Boston last Thursday from England, came Passengers, Major-General Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne. (10)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, March 2, 1775.

"The Ministry, it is now generally thought, are inflexible. Lord North was asked again and again this Week, in the House of Commons, whether he had any Thing more of a *lenient* or *conciliatory* Nature to propose? He said there was nothing farther of that Kind intended; and acknowledged that the Remainder of the Scheme was entirely *coercive*. When he was asked, whether the three Bills of the last Year were to be repealed, he replied, that when the Colonies had come to an *unconditional Submission*, Parliament would *consider* what was fit to be done. [*Very gracious indeed!*]

"The Ministry are now in pretty good Spirits, on Account of what they conceive to be a *Division among yourselves* in Favour of Government, both in New-York and New-England. We think that, like drowning Men, they are catching at every Straw.---Such, however, we hope their present Expectations will prove.

"A Friend of mine saw a Letter just received from Lord Percy, in which he expresses his Apprehensions of an Attack being made upon the Troops at Boston before any Reinforcement can arrive, as the People in the Province are provided with a compleat Train of Artillery. So that all their Servants have not the same Assurance of Success with themselves. But indeed it is impossible that the Ministry should really think themselves so secure as they pretend to be; and it is even thought by many that Lord North, when he moved for the late Resolution, really meant to have advanced some Steps towards a solid Reconciliation. Had it not been for what is called the Bedford Party in the Cabinet. Instead of this, the Terms that are now proposed amount to nothing but an Insult upon your common Sense and Spirit, and, I doubt not, will be resented accordingly." (11)

On the 6th of January, 1773, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, made a Speech at the opening of the General Court, in Support of the Claim of Parliament to make Laws binding on the Colonies in all Cases whatsoever. (14)

On the 23d of August following, as appears by his Letter-Book, in his own Hand Writing, ready to be produced, he writes as follows to Mr. Secretary Pownall, on that Subject. (14) (15)

"From Conversation with Doctor Johnson, of Connecticut, as well as with the Gentlemen of New-York, with whom I was upon a Treaty at Hartford, I have all the Reason that can be to conclude that the Controversy between me and the Assembly has already been of Service to the Cause of Government in those two Colonies, and that more has been done to prevent a Claim to Independency, upon any constitutional Principles, than had ever been done before." (13) (16)

On the 22d of the same Month he writes to another Gentleman in London, as follows:

"I should not do myself Justice if I did not tell you, that I have all the Reason that can be to suppose the Controversy between me and the two Houses will have a good Effect in the other Colonies. When I was at Hartford Doctor Johnson assured me, *he had never seen the Right of Parliament so unanswerably supported before.*" (13) (16)

Mr. James Winthrop has been sworn into the Place of Postmaster for this Town, and has opened his Office at the House of his Father, the Hon. Dr. Winthrop.

Yesterday the new Provincial Congress met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, preached a Sermon, well adapted to the Occasion, from those words in Isaiah i. 26. *And I will restore thy Judges as at the first, and thy Counsellors as at the beginning: afterward thou shalt be called, the City of Righteousness, the faithful City.*

Joseph Warren, Esq; was chosen President, and Mr. Samuel Freeman, jun. Secretary, of the Provincial Congress. (5)

General Putnam hath received a Letter from one of the Indian Nations near Canada, by which they testify their Friendship for him and for the glorious Cause in which he and the American Patriots are engaged.

The Town of Salem, and other Parts of the County of Essex, were alarmed last Tuesday Morning by the Appearance, of Salem Harbour, of 2 or 3 armed Vessels, supposed to be on some hostile Design. A large Body of Men immediately assembled: But nothing extraordinary being attempted by the Enemy, the People dispersed, after taking some necessary Measures for their future Safety.

We hear that the Provincial Congress of New-York consists of upwards of 100 Members; and that they are warm, firm and unanimous in co-operating with the other Colonies in defeating the arbitrary Attempts of the British Ministry.

OUR Customers are desired to take Notice, that the peculiar Situation of public Affairs obliges us to request those of them who are indebted for this Paper One Year, or more, to make immediate Payment. We are under a Necessity of informing all those who do not comply with this Request, that we cannot continue to serve them any longer; but must, after this Week, discontinue sending them Papers. *The Printers.*

THOSE Gentlemen that are appointed Postmasters by the Provincial Congress (who have not yet qualified themselves to enter upon Business) are desired without Delay to appear at the House of the Widow Coolidge, in Watertown, in order to take upon themselves that Office. Constant Attendance will be given there by the Committee appointed for that Purpose. , JOSEPH GREENLEAF, per Order.

To Messrs. James Foster, Ipswich; Simon Greenough, Haverhill; Nathaniel Kimball, Kennebunk; John Wood, Georgetown; Moses Church, Springfield; William Whiting, Great-Barrington; Joseph Nye, 3d, Sandwich; Moses Swift, Falmouth, Barnstable County; Postmasters.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD DERBY, jun.

JAmaica RUM and SUGAR by the Hogshead; also about 400 excellent dry HIDES.

Salem, 27th May, 1775.

A Leather Pocket-Book, containing sundry Papers, was taken up in Medford a few Days since. Inquire of WILLIAM TURNER, of that Place.

LISBON and Malaga Wines, per Cask; Antigua Rum per Hogshead, Brandy, Pork, 20d. and 40d. Nails per Cask, Flour, Raisins per Cask, Bar-Iron, Philadelphia Starch, Virginia Hemp per Ton, a few Barrels Tar, English Salt, with many other Articles, to be sold by

WILLIAM VANS, in *Salem*.

LOST by the Subscriber, on the Morning of the 19th April, a silver WATCH, with a steel Chain, and silver Seal engraved E. G.; also a few Days after, an outside Garment usually called a French great Coat, with a crimson velvet Cape. Any Person who will cause the same to be returned, shall be rewarded therefor, by ELBRIDGE GERRY.

P. S. The Watch is marked on the Face "Ellis London", if the Owner rightly remembers. *Watertown, May* 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

By LUKE BAKER,

At his Shop in Roxbury, next Door to Major Ebenezer Whiting's,

LINENS of different Prices, Checks and Osnabrigs, colour'd Drabs suitable for Breeches. Ravens Duck for ditto, a fine Assortment of Men's plain and ribb'd white and brown thread Hose, a few worsted ditto, some very fine worsted Breeches Piecer, a fine Assortment Calicoes, Fans, Needles, Laces, &c. for the Ladies. A few Bottles very excellent Snuff, and a pretty good Assortment of English Goods, and a small Assortment of West-India ditto.

N. B. A few Pieces Narkeens.

JOHN CLARKE

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that he is removed from the Manufactory in Boston to Concord, about a Quarter of a Mile East of the Meeting House, on the great Road to Boston, where he carries on the Button-making Business as usual, and hopes the Favour of his former and other Customers. Good strong Buttons with iron Eyes and Bottoms for Six Shillings O. T. per Dozen, with the following Motto,---Union and Liberty in all America.

N. B. Said CLARKE makes any Quantity of Buttons on timely Notice, as cheap and as good as those in London.

Tewksbury, May 23, 1775.

WHEREAS Mr. Timothy Brown of this Town hath been suspected of being an Enemy to the Liberties of America:--- We the Committee of Inspection of said Tewksbury having heretofore taken the Matter under our Inspection, and had the said Brown upon Examination before us, and found no Proof of the late Charges laid against him: We set up Notifications desiring any Person that had any Thing to offer by Way of Evidence against the said Brown's Character, to offer it to us; and again having met this Day upon Adjournment, and had the said Brown again upon Examination, and still no further Evidence against the said Brown appears, but he declares himself a Friend to the Liberties of his Country, and that he will use the utmost of his Endeavours to defend the same; therefore we would inform the Publick, that unless some absolute Proof be brought against him, the said Brown ought not to be treated as an Enemy, but as a Friend to our just Rights and Liberties.

Isaac Kittredge, Nathaniel Heywood, David Bayley, Ezra Kendel, Jacob Shed, Eldad Worcester, and *Ebenezer Whittemore*, Committee of Inspection for said Tewksbury.

LOST out of a House in Cambridge, between the 19th and 26th ult. a Woman's gold WATCH, with two miniature Pictures among its other Appendages; also a Mourning Ring. Whoever will give Intelligence of either, to the Printers hereof, so that the same may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded.

STOLEN from a Saddle in Charlestown, last Night, a very neat brass barrel'd PISTOL. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Secretary Ward, at Head-Quarters, shall receive one Dollar for his Trouble; but if the Person who is suspected, should wait until he is prosecuted, he must expect no Favour. *May* 28, 1775.

(1) See Index under Gen. Gage's Answers, page 632, Vol. 2. & pa. 540.
(2) He wrote an address to America, which Gen. Lee answered, see pa. 1257.
(3) See Index under Congress Continental 4 pa. 735.
(4) See Index under Congress Provincial (6)
(5) See Index under Committees
(7) See Index under Army American. 8 pa. 729.
(8) See Index under Army American. 9 pa. 729 & pa. 540.
(9) See Index under Army American. 10 pa. 729 & pa. 540.
(10) See Index under Army American. 11 pa. 714.
(11) See Index under Boston Act pa. 499. Act for altering Charter pa. 532. & Murder Act pa. 509.
(12) See pa. 213, 242, 257.
(13) See declaratory Act pa. 524.
(14) See answer of the Council, & House, pa. 224, 229, 230.
(15) See index, under Hutchinson's Letters.
(16) See pa. 735. 805.
(17)

§ See index, under Constitutional Society. ‖ See index, under Towns, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Provincial, resolves, &c. ¶ Battle pa. 723. ∨ See list of Grievances, pa. 541, 596. ✕ See pa. 728, & index, under Army American, &c. ∫ See Charter, pa. 1077. 664. 2.

Remainder of the Affidavits began in our laſt. p. 738

Lexington, April 25th, 1775.

I William Draper of lawful age and an Inhabitant of Colrain in the county of Hampſhire, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that being on the parade of ſaid Lexington, April 19th inſtant, about half an hour before ſunriſe the King's regular troops appeared at the meeting houſe of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company who were drawn up back of ſaid meeting houſe on the parade turned from ſaid troops making their eſcape by diſperſion, in the mean time, the regular troops made an huzza and ran towards Capt. Parker's company who were diſperſing, and immediately after the huzza was made, the commanding officer of ſaid troops (as I took him) gave the command to the ſaid troops "fire! fire! damn you fire?" And immediately they fired before any of Capt. Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of ſaid regular troops: And further ſay not.

William Draper.

Lexington, April 23d, 1775.

I Thomas Feſſenden, of lawful age, teſtify and declare that being in a paſture near the meeting houſe at ſaid Lexington, on Wedneſday laſt, at about half an hour before ſun riſe, I ſaw a number of regular troops paſs ſpeedily by ſaid meeting houſe, on their way towards a company of militia of ſaid Lexington, who were aſſembled to the number of about one hundred in a company, at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty rods from ſaid meeting houſe, and after they had paſſed by ſaid meeting houſe, I ſaw three officers on horſe back, advance to the front of ſaid regulars, when one of them being within ſix rods of the ſaid militia, cryed out "diſperſe you rebels immediately" on which he brandiſhed his ſword over his head three times, mean while the ſecond officer who was about two rods behind him, fired a piſtol pointed at ſaid militia, and the regulars kept huzzaing till he had finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword, and when he had thus finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword he pointed it down towards ſaid militia, and immediately on which the ſaid regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as faſt as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach: I further teſtify that as ſoon as ever the officer cryed "diſperſe you rebels" the ſaid company of militia diſperſed every way as faſt as they could, and while they were diſperſing the regulars kept firing at them inceſſantly, and further ſaith not.

Thos. Feſſenden.

Lincoln, April 23, 1775.

I John Bateman, belonging to the fifty ſecond regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wedneſday morning, on the nineteenth day of April, inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, being nigh the meeting houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place, when our ſaid troops marched by, and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lay dead on the ground nigh ſaid meeting houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops.

John Bateman.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We John Hoar, J[illegible] Whitehead, Abraham Garfield, Benjamin Munroe, Iſaac Parks, William Hoſmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, all of Lincoln in the county of Middleſex, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, all of lawful age do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday laſt we were aſſembled at Concord, in the morning of ſaid day, in conſequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the ſaid town of Concord, who had killed ſix men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we apprehended, of about twelve hundred, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the ſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of the hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw the troops moving towards the North bridge, about one mile from the ſaid Concord meeting-houſe, we then immediately went before them and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them, to the number of about two hundred, arrived; they there left about one half of their two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Colonel Barrett's about two miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought the houſes in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the ſaid bridge, and the troops that were ſtationed there, obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge and then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt three guns, one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more; and then, and not before, (having orders from our commanding officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars and they retreated. On their retreat through the town of Lexington to Charleſtown, they ravaged and deſtroyed private property, and burnt three houſes, one barn and one ſhop.

Signed by each of the above Depoſers.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Nathan Barret, Captain Jonathan Farrar, Joſeph Butler and Francis Wheeler, Lieutenants; John Barret, Enſign; John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Butbuck, Stephen Hoſmer, jun. Samuel Barrett, Thomas Jones, Joſeph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Peirce and Edward Richardſon, all of Concord, in the county of Middleſex, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that on Wedneſday, the nineteenth inſtant, about an hour after ſunriſe we aſſembled on a hill near the meeting houſe in Concord, aforeſaid, in conſequence of an information, that a number of regular troops had killed ſix of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to ſaid Concord, and about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we imagine, of about twelve hundred, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the aforeſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of the hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw them moving towards the North bridge, about one mile from ſaid meeting-houſe, we then immediately went before them, and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them to the number of about two hundred arrived; they there left about one half of theſe two hundred at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Col. Barret's, about two miles from the ſaid bridge, we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought our houſes were in danger, and immediately marched back towards ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge & then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our ſteps towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt three guns, one after the other, & then a conſiderable number more, upon which, and not before, (having orders from our commanding officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. At Concord, and on their retreat through Lexington, they plundered many houſes, burnt three at Lexington, together with a ſhop and barn; and committed damage, more or leſs, to almoſt every houſe from Concord to Charleſtown.

Signed by each of the above Depoſers.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I Timothy Minot, junior, of Concord, on the nineteenth day of this inſtant, April, after that I had heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hoſtilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to ſecure my family; after I had ſecured my family, ſometime after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of ſaid Concord, was guarded by regular troops: Being a ſpectator of what had happened at ſaid bridge, declare, that the regular troops ſtationed on the bridge, after they ſaw the men that were collected on the weſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, marched towards ſaid bridge; then the troops returned towards the eaſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, and formed themſelves as I thought for regular fight; after that they had fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were ſtationed on the weſterly part of ſaid bridge fired upon them.

Timothy Minot, junior.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I James Barrett of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia, in the county of Middleſex, do teſtify and ſay that on Wedneſday morning laſt, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where was ſome magazines belonging to this province, when there was aſſembled ſome of the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, when I ordered them to march to the North-bridge, (ſo called) which they had paſſed and were taking up: I ordered ſaid militia to march to ſaid bridge and paſs the ſame, but not to fire on the King's troops unleſs they were firſt fired upon. We advanced near ſaid bridge when the ſaid troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others; which was the firſt firing of guns in the town of Concord, my detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of the King's troops.

James Barret.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Bradbury Robinſon, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bancraft, all of Concord, and James Adams of Lexington, of the county of Middleſex, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, near ten of the clock, we ſaw near one hundred of regular troops, being in the town of Concord, at the North bridge in ſaid town, (ſo called) and having paſſed the ſame they were taking up ſaid bridge, when about three hundred of our militia were advancing toward ſaid bridge in order to paſs ſaid bridge, when, without ſaying any thing to us, they diſcharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the ſpot and wounded ſeveral others; when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them and wounded ſeveral; which was the beginning of hoſtilities in the town of Concord.

Signed by each of the above Depoſers.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I James Marr, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the morning of the eighteenth inſtant, I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the fourth regiment of the regular troops, ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march, to which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer with about one hundred men to guard a certain bridge there. While attending that ſervice a number of people came along, as I ſuppoſe to croſs ſaid bridge; at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them.

James Marr.

I Edward Thoroton Gould, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington. On our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about ſixty or ſeventy men, on our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot teſtify, as our troops rushed on ſhouting and huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops, ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From whence we marched to Concord, on a hill near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled, the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, on our approach they retreated towards Concord; the grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town. Six companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forwards about two miles. In the mean time the provincial troops returned, to the number of about three or four hundred: We drew up on the Concord ſide the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged and paſſed the firſt fire; this was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington; a continual firing from both parties laſted through the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Edward Thoroton Gould.

Medford, April 25, 1775. Lieut. King's own Regt.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Mid-) (a)
dleſex County, *April* 25, 1775.)

LIEUT. THOROTON GOULD aforenamed perſonally made Oath to the truth of the foregoing declaration by him ſubſcribed, Before us,

THAD. MASON, JOSIAH JOHNSON, STATON TUFTS, Juſtices of the Peace, for the County aforeſaid, *Quorum unus.*

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Glouceſtown*, ſs.

I NATHANIEL GORHAM, Notary and Tabellion Public, by lawful authority duly admitted and ſworn, do hereby certify, to all whom it doth or may concern, That Thadeus Maſon, Joſiah Johnſon, and Simon Tufts, Eſqrs. are three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace *(Quorum unus)* for the county of Middleſex, and that full Faith and Credit is, and ought to be given to their tranſactions as ſuch, both in court and out. In witneſs whereof, I have hereunto affixed my Name and Seal, this Twenty-ſecond Day of April; *Anno Domini*, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Seventy Five. NATHANIEL GORHAM, (L. S.)

Notary Publick.

(All the above Depoſitions are ſworn to before Juſtices of the Peace, and duly atteſted by Notaries Public, in manner of the laſt.)

WHEREAS the Provincial Congreſs on the third Day of May inſtant, empowered and directed the Receiver-General of this Colony to borrow the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds, lawful Money, on Colony Security, payable in two Years, on Intereſt, at Six per Cent. per Annum: Any Perſon willing to furniſh the Colony with any Sum of Money, as aforeſaid, are deſired to ſignify the ſame, as ſoon as may be, to the Subſcriber. H. GARDNER.

Receiver-General's Office, May 22, 1775.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Received in Capt. Folger from London, laſt December, and to be SOLD by

JONATHAN WALDO,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Lion* and *Mortar*, King-Street, Boſton, A Compleat Aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS and MEDICINES, which may be depended upon are genuine. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being ſupplied with Articles, the Goodneſs and Price of which ſhall be entirely to their Satisfaction.

Surgeons may be ſupplied with Caſes of Inſtruments, of the neateſt Kind, warranted good. Moſt Kinds of Groceries, Dye Stuffs by the large or ſmall Quantity, Spirits, &c.

Medicine Boxes of all Sizes put up in the neateſt Manner. The Prices of Articles will be as low as in Boſton.

N B. Good Wages will be given to any Perſon who will undertake to prepare a Quantity of Lint.——Wanted an Apprentice to the Apothecary Buſineſs: Apply as above.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

GEO. CROWNINSHIELD,

CHoice Windward Iſland RUM, Turks Iſland SALT, and a few Hogſheads of the beſt SUGAR at his Store at the Long-Wharf. *Salem, May 23, 1775.*

Boſton, May 5th, 1775.

WHEREAS there is a Report prevailing and by ſome believed, that I the Subſcriber carried the Soldiers from Caſtle-William to Machias——I hereby ſolemnly declare that I never carried or knew of any to be carried or transported to Machias from ſaid Caſtle-William, or from any other Place whatever, to ſaid Machias; and I further declare that I never had ſuch an Intention, or ſaw one there in my Life.

ICHABOD JONES.

v See pa. 729. q See index, under Troops. A See index, under Congreſs Provincial, & pa. 741.

(a) See General Gages account of this Battle, page 792.

ſee Journal Act, pa. 499. A See the Act pa. 509. q See index, pa. [illegible]. [illegible] q See [illegible]